

# The Boston Weekly Globe.

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## BEN'S NUGGET: OR, A BOY'S SEARCH FOR FORTUNE.

### A STORY OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

By HORATIO ALGER, Jr.

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#### CHAPTER I.

THE MOUNTAIN CABIN.

—What's the news, Ben? You didn't happen to bring an evenin' paper, did you?"

The speaker was a tall, loose-jointed man, dressed as a miner, in a garb that appeared to have seen considerable service. His beard was long and untrimmed, and on his head he wore a Mexican sombrero.

This was Jake Bradley, a rough but good-hearted miner, who was stretched carelessly upon the ground in front of a rude hut crowning a high eminence in the heart of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Ben Stanton, whom he addressed, was a boy of 18, with a pleasant face and a manly bearing.

"No, Jake," he answered with a smile; "I didn't meet a newsboy."

"There isn't many in this neighborhood, I reckon," said Bradley. "I tell you, Ben, I give an ounce of dust for a New York or Boston paper. Who knows what may have happened since we've been confined here in this lonely mountain hut? Uncle Sam may have gone to war for us, but we know. It's the British may be bombarding New York this moment."

"I guess not," said Ben, smiling.

"I don't think it likely myself," said Bradley, filling his pipe. "Still there may be some asto-*ishin'* news if we could only get hold of it."

"I don't think we can complain, Jake," said Ben, turning to a pleasanter subject. "We've made considerable money out of Mr. Dewey's claim."

"That's so. The three weeks we've spent here haven't been thrown away by a long chalk. We shall be pretty well paid for accommodatin' Dick Dewey by stayin' and takin' care of him."

"What?" exclaimed Bradley, taking the pipe from his mouth; "hadn't you better call me the Honorable Mr. Bradley, and done with it? Don't you feel acquainted with me yet that you put the handle on to my name?"

"Excuse me, Jake," said Ben; "that's what I meant when I was thinking of Mr. Dewey, and that's what happened when I call you 'Mister.'"

"I'm a different creature now, and got a good kind of dignity, so that it seems natural to call him 'Mister'; but, as for me, I'm Jake Bradley, not a bad sort of fellow, but I don't wear store clo'és, and I'd rather be called Jake by them as know me well."

"All right, Jake; but you haven't answered my question."

"What about?"

"The gold dust."

"Oh, yes! Well, I should say that the dust we've got out must be worth nigh on to five hundred dollars."

"Yes, all of that. That claim of Dewey's is a splendid one, and no mistake. I think we ought to pay him a commission for allowing us to work it."

"I think so too, Jake."

They were sitting outside the rude hut which had been roughly put together on the summit of the mountain. The door was open and what they said could be heard by the occupant who was stretched on a hard pallet in one corner of the cabin.

"Come in, you two," he called out.

"Sartin, Dick!" said Bradley, and he entered the cabin, followed by Ben.

"What was that you were saying just now?" said Jake.

"Tell him, Ben," said Bradley.

"Jake was saying that we ought to pay you a commission on the gold dust we took from your claim, Dewey," said our hero, for that is Ben's position in our story.

"Why should you?" asked Bradley.

"Because it's yours. You found it, and you ought to get some good of it."

"So I have, Jake. In the first place I got a thousand dollars out of it before I fell sick—that sprained my ankle."

"But you ain't gettin' anything out of it now."

"I think I am," said Dewey, smiling and looking gravely at the two friends. "I am getting the sum and payment of two faithful friends, who will see that I do not suffer while I am laid up in this lonely hut."

"We don't want to be paid for that, Dick."

"I know that, Bradley; but I don't call it payin' you to let you work the claim which I don't intend to work myself."

"But you would work it if you were well."

"No, I wouldn't," answered Dewey, with energy. "I would leave this place instantly and take the shortest path to San Francisco."

"To see if the gal that sent us out after you?"

"Yes; but, Jake, suppose you call her the young lady."

"Of course. You mustn't mind me, Dick. I don't know much about manners. I was raised kind of rough, and never had no chance to learn poise. Ben, here, knows ten times as much as I do about how to behave among fashionable folks."

"I don't know about that, Jake," said Ben. "I was brought up in the country, and I know precious little about fashionable folks."

"Oh, well, you know how to talk. Besides, didn't you bring out Miss Douglas from the States?"

"She brought me," said Ben. "It seems we are wandering from the subject. It was a piece of good luck for me when you two happened upon this cabin,

when I lay helpless, with no one to look after me but Ki Sing."

"Ki Sing took pretty good care of you for a baythen," said Bradley.

"He is a good fellow, if he is a Chinaman, and far more grateful than any of the white brothers; but I was sighing for the sight of one of my own color, who would understand my wants better than that poor fellow, faithful as he is."

"I reckon the news we brought you helped you some, Dick," said Jake Bradley.

"Yes. It put fresh life into me to learn that Florence Douglas, my own dear Florence, had come out to this distant coast to search for me. But I tell you, Jake, it's rather tantalizing to think that she is waiting for me, while I am tied by the ankle to this lonely cabin so many miles away."

"I ain't for workin' Dick," said Bradley.

"Yes; my skele is much stronger than it was. Yesterday I walked about the cabin, and even went out of doors. I felt rather tired afterwards, but it didn't hurt me."

"All you want is a little patience, Dick. You mustn't get up too soon. A sprain is worse for a break, so I've often heard. I can't say I know from experience."

"I hope you won't. It's a very trying experience."

"You'll get well quicker if we had some doctor's stuff to put on it, but I reckon anyhow you'll be out in a week or ten days."

"I hope so. I could only write to Florence, and she didn't answer. And how I am I wouldn't mind so much the walking."

"Don't worry about her. She's in Frisco, where nothing can happen to her," said Bradley, whose loose grammar I cannot recommend my young readers to imitate.

"Ki Sing is unusually late," said Richard Dewey. "I wonder what can have detained him. I am beginning to feel hungry myself."

"There's somethin' I'd like better than smoking just now," said Ben.

"What is that?"

"Eating supper."

"Just so. I wonder where that heathen Ki Sing is."

Ki Sing was cook and general servant to the house party, and performed his duties in very satisfactory style, better than either Ben or Bradley could have done, and left his white employes free to work at the more congenial occupation of searching for gold.

"Ki Sing is unusually late," said Richard Dewey. "I wonder what can have detained him. I am beginning to feel hungry myself."

"The heathen is usually on time," said Bradley, though he hasn't got a watch any more than I have. Dick, what time is it?"

"Half-past six," answered Richard Dewey, who, though a miner, had not been willing to dispense with all the appliances of civilization.

"Maybe Ki Sing has found another place," suggested Ben, jocosely.

"I don't think so. He's a good fellow, I suppose."

"You won't catch a Chinaman spraining his ankle," said Bradley; "they're too spry for that. They'll squeeze through where a white man can't, and I wouldn't wonder if they could turn them selves inside out if they tried hard."

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"Ki Sing may have met with some of our own race who have treated him roughly. You know the strong prejudice that is felt against the poor fel lows by some who are far less deserving than they. They think it good sport to torment a Chinaman."

"I don't mind saying that Ki Sing is a gentleman. He is the best heathen I have seen, and if I should come across any fellow harmin' him I reckon I'd be ready to take a hand myself."

"We couldn't get along very well without him."

"That's where you're right, Ben. He's made himself useful to us, and no mistake."

"I have reason to feel indebted to him," said Ben. "Injured as I was I should have fared badly but for his faithful services. I am not at all sure that I should have been living at this moment had not the grateful fellow cared for me and supplied my wants."

"It is possible," suggested Dewey, "that Ki Sing may have met with some of our own race who have treated him roughly. You know the strong prejudice that is felt against the poor fel lows by some who are far less deserving than they. They think it good sport to torment a Chinaman."

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"Just what I was thinkin' of myself," said Bradley. "I'll go, and I'll bring him back if he's all right."

"I'll tell you, Jake," said Ben, rising from the ground on which he was seated.

"You'd better stay with Dick, Dewey," said Bradley. "maybe he'll want you."

"I forgot that. Yes, I will stay."

"No; I would rather you would go with Bradley," said the invalid. "Two will stand a better chance of success than one. Ishan't be able to get along without him."

"Just as you say, Dick. Well, Ben, let's start along. I reckon we'll find Ki Sing before long and then we shall be able to proceed with our story."

#### CHAPTER II.

THE MISSING CHINAMAN.

If Florence Douglas was an heiress, our young hero, Ben Stanton, was likewise possessed of property, though his inheritance was not a large one. When his father's estate was settled it was found that it amounted to \$365. Though rather a large sum in Ben's eyes, he was quite aware that the interest of this amount would not support him. Accordingly, being ambitious, he drew from his uncle, Job Stanton, a worthy shoemaker, the sum of \$75, and went to New York, hoping to obtain employment.

In this he was disappointed, but he had the good fortune to meet Miss Florence Douglas, by whom he was invited to accompany her to California. He accepted this proposal with alacrity, and, embarking on a steamer, landed in less than a month at San Francisco. He did not remain here long, but started for the mining districts, still employed by Miss Douglas, in search of Richard Dewey, his affianced husband, whom his guardian had forbidden her to marry. As we have already said, Ben and his chosen companion, Jake

#### WASHINGTON.

How the Geneva Award is to be Distributed.

Indorsing the Present National Bank System.

Efforts Being Made for the Suppression of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—There seems to be a general conviction among senators and representatives that the unexpired balance of the Geneva award will finally be paid out by the present Congress. On March 3, 1877, by order of ex-Secretary Sherman, \$9,555,800, being the amount of the Geneva award, was invested in 5 per cent. bonds, was redeemed, and the proceeds converted into the treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts. The unexpired balance of the award at that date amounted to \$7,150,000, and accrued interest, \$2,400,800. This action on Mr. Sherman's part places no real obstacle in the way of the distribution of the money. When the Court of Appeals claims is revived, and the balance of the award is distributed Congress will simply be required to appropriate the money before it can be paid out. That these appropriations will be made is almost a certainty, but the award has been kept in government bonds the accumulations of interest are so constant, and the total sum to be distributed will be more than enough to cover the interest on the bonds.

The Geneva Award.

The third volume of the records of the Union and Confederate armies in the war of the rebellion has been published, and the attention of Congress has been called to the desirability of preserving the history of the war.

Efforts Being Made for the Suppression of Polygamy.

The subject of the suppression of polygamy in the Territories is being considered by the House judiciary committee. Mr. Williams, chairman of the sub-committee, to whom the various bills to remedy the evil have been referred, said today that two measures presented by Mr. Smith and Mr. Foye are in favor of the suppression of polygamy.

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## THE POET'S COLUMN.

## SIBYLLINE BOOKS.

## POEMS OF PROTEST.

When first, a boy, at your fair knees I kneeled,  
With you, the world's offering, in my hand.  
My young life's book is held, a volume sealed,  
Which none but you, I deemed, might understand.  
And then, in earnest, I have said, "Hark!  
And read therein your own soul's destiny.  
For, Tarnquo-like, you turn'd your back on demand,  
To me, who, in your face, I find in me."

When now I come, alas! what hands have turned  
Those virgin pages. Some are torn away,  
And some defaced, and some with passion burned,  
And some with fire, and some with hot clay.  
Say, shall I offer you these pages read?  
With blood and tears? and will your sorrow read  
With me? and will your tears be read?  
One page remains. It still may hold a fate,  
A curse for the day of utter need.

Ask, weak us, the Gath is at the gate,  
The Gath is at the gate. The hour is late,  
Laughter and Death.

There is laughter in the natural world  
Of beast or fish or bird, though no sad doubt  
Of their future to them unfurled.

The lion roars his compelling shout;  
The lion roars his solemn thunder out  
To the sleeping world, "Behold us here!"

Even in death a human throat

To hurl his blast defiance at the sky.

For, Tarnquo-like, you turn'd your back on me,

His power to capture the brute becomes swell.

Nature has symbols for her nobler joys,

Her more subtle, more refined, more foretell

The only man by whom sad mockery,

Should learn to laugh who fears that he must die.

WEAVING THE WEB.

What Can It Do?  
The following game may be depended upon as furnishing a little social fun for a small party, as it provokes quickness of thought. The players can stand or sit in a row like scholars on a bench while the leader stands fronting them as teacher. He must begin by explaining that the game merely consists in adding the words proposed by the teacher, and some other words, which as a verb expresses an action, ret combined with the noun forms another noun. Thus the master says, "I will have a cat." What is the player to say? "I will have a cat." He must accept this, and then add another word to keep it up, and so on. The game is over when the master says "Nip! Cat-nip!" Additions not thought of by the master may be offered, and must accept them, but will not allow the player to keep it up. But the morning hours sped on, The air grew sweet with the breath of June; The birds sang louder, and the bairns went. Tangled the threads as he hummed a tune.

"Ah! life is so rich and full," she cried.

"And when I will weave my web," she said.

"So fadless and strong will I weave my web."

"The sun will rise, and the day will lead."

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**A BOY'S SEARCH FOR FORTUNE,**

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Mr. Scoville has not benefited the cause of his cranky kinsman, in the eyes of the public, by his form of pleading, or by the manner and matter of his speeches. It is as absurd to charge the court and the government counsel with a conspiracy to hang Guiteau as to mix General Arthur, Roscoe Conkling and General Grant up in the case. Public opinion will always resent the imputation of conspiracy or divided responsibility for the crime. Guiteau alone is responsible.

The Advertiser, commenting on Senator Morgan's proposition to have the government cease paying interest on its own bonds owned by national banks and held as security for circulation, and to have State bonds substituted, says: "If the bonds of some Southern States were to be chosen for the purpose it would not be necessary for them to cease paying interest. They have done it already." Yet, and in one conspicuous instance the Advertiser sanctioned and championed the cause of the men who led the march to repudiation.

Congress and the public generally have been puzzled to devise some means for getting rid of Judge Ward Hunt of the Supreme Court. He is too old and too weak to perform the duties of his office, and he refuses to resign. He is not entitled to receive a pension if he should go out now, as he has not served out the requisite ten years. Senator David Davis has struck on a plan by which the difficulty can be settled. He has introduced a bill providing for the payment of a pension to Judge Hunt if he will retire from the bench. We doubt not that he will step down and out.

The United States government finds itself possessed of more money derived from revenues than it can use. Congressmen from various sections are trying to introduce bills to relieve Uncle Sam of his surplus cash, and the lobby is well represented. The existence of a Republican majority in the lower House has inspired fresh hope in the mind of the claim agent, and the most gigantic schemes are afoot. It is a bad thing for the government to have too much money. The burdens of the people ought to be lightened at once. This would relieve the overburdened treasury.

It is rather gratifying to learn that the charge that Germany and France used poison bullets during the late war has been satisfactorily explained. A French chemist traces the poison present in many wounds that baffled the skill of the surgeons on both sides to the breech-loading rifles. He says the kindling of the gunpowder developed in the sides of the barrel, a small quantity of prussic acid, which being absorbed by the ball in its rapid transit, lodged in the wounds of many a luckless German and Frenchman and rendered the healing of even slight injuries quite impossible.

News comes from Washington of a curious development in connection with the extraordinary Guiteau trial which must make the assassin feel uncomfortable. Letters have been received there from inmates of various lunatic asylums in the country which show that there is an intense feeling entertained by these unfortunate people against the murderer of General Garfield. They ask that if Guiteau is adjudged insane he be sent to the institution in which the writers are incarcerated, and declare in plain language that concerted measures have been prepared for taking his life. Charles J. Guiteau's chances of future happiness in this world are growing beautifully less.

Judge Pinkney of Baltimore delivered recently a charge to the grand jury which is eminently sensible, and other judges in the country would do well to indicate like sentiments when performing a similar duty. He requires of the grand jury that presentations in all cases hereafter shall be indorsed with the names of the persons at whose instance such presentations are made, so that they can be held responsible where the cases prove upon trial to be frivolous, or have to be abandoned by the State's attorney for want of sufficient evidence. This is a wise and practical suggestion. There is no reason why innocent persons should be put to expense and discomfit by frivolous charges, which are oftentimes the work of an enemy.

A Chicago paper, ridiculing the proposition which has been made in Congress to provide every senator with a private secretary at the public expense, takes occasion to hint that senators can buy their speeches instead of preparing them themselves, thus further shirking their duties. It says: "An interesting illustration of this occurred not long ago, when the same fertile and abundant wags were called upon by two congressmen for a speech on the same question. Being somewhat pressed for time, he made two copies of a speech which had been made several years previously by Secretary Windom, and delivered them to the two congressmen at \$250 each. On the ensuing Saturday both congressmen asked and obtained leave to print, and both copies of the speech were to fill up the same number of the Congressional Globe."

Heavy losses have been sustained from time to time through the destruction by fire of valuable manuscripts, written records, etc., and human ingenuity has been taxed to produce a fire-proof paper and ink for writing and printing purposes. It seems that an ingenious German has at last accomplished the difficult task before which science had hitherto quailed. An industrial paper printed in Germany is authority for the statement that paper possessing fire-proof qualities has been made, with chemically treated asbestos fiber and ground or finely divided wood fiber. Ninety-five parts of asbestos was used with five parts of the wood fiber, and by aid of glue-water and borax were made into pulp, which yielded a fine, smooth paper which could be used for writing purposes. It had the usual quality of sustaining the influence of white heat without injury. Fire proof printing and writing inks were made by combining platinum chloride, oil of lavender, and lamp-black and varnish. These ingredients produced a printing ink, and when a writing fluid was wanted Chinese or India ink and gum arabic were added to the mixture. Ten parts of the dry platinum chloride, twenty-five parts of the oil of lavender and thirty of varnish are reported by a local writer to yield a good printing ink of this valuable kind when mixed with a small quan-

tum of lamp-black and varnish. When the paper printed with this compound is ignited the platinum salt is reduced to a metallic state and becomes a coating of a brownish-black color. A free-flowing ink for writing on the fire-proof paper with an ordinary metallic pen may be obtained, says the same authority, by using five parts of dry chloride of platinum with fifteen parts of oil of lavender, fifteen parts of Chinese ink and one part of gum arabic, adding thereto sixty-four parts of water. When the paper is ignited, after being written upon with this ink, the platinum ingredient causes the writing to appear transparent, and, as a consequence, it is claimed that such writing as has become black or illegible will become readily legible again during the process of heating the paper.

**RAILROAD WARS.**

Any person who has watched the present and past railroad wars must have wondered why nothing has ever been done to correct the abuses in that direction that have for so long a time existed in this country. Attempts have been made from time to time to remedy the evil, but no permanent cure has been found for the disease. The railroad troubles are always brought about by the discriminations and fluctuations in freight or passenger rates. It is the question of freight rates that cause all the bitterest wars and gives the most vexation to communities. The fact is that the roads do not treat communities and individuals alike. As a writer in the February number of the North American Review, Mr. Isaac L. Rice, puts it, these discriminations may be classified under three heads: "First, discrimination in favor of one or more centres of commerce to the detriment of another or other centres of commerce; second, discrimination in favor of places where there is a competition between two or more railways, to the detriment of railways where one of these competing lines has a monopoly; third, discrimination in favor of one or more individuals of a certain locality, to the detriment of other individuals of that locality."

The evils of such discriminations, and also of continual fluctuations, are known in all communities. Not only is commerce paralyzed, but the third class of discrimination, Mr. Rice asserts, also at nothing less than "the complete destruction of the middle classes." The railways carry for the rich shippers at special rates, far below their public tariff. By this means they uproot every vestige of fair competition, and thus drive the less wealthy from the field. These rates are, moreover, confidential and secret, and the transactions have very much the character of conspiracies. The arrangement between various railways and the Standard Oil Company furnishes a remarkable instance of this class."

The writer points out how trusts, under the existing rules of discrimination, practised by railroads, are necessary, but the fluctuations in rates are soon as bad as ever, and fresh wars ensue. The various so-called solutions of all these troubles receive elaborate explanation, but he is finally forced to the conclusion that they have all ignominiously failed. Looking at the situation then fairly in the face, Mr. Rice can set but one solution of the railway problem, and that is to place the entire matter of railway transportation on the highways in the hands of the United States. That, he contends, "can cure all economic ills as well as monopoly can do for it, for it has all the advantages of the latter, and will bring on none of the political evils incident to monopoly, for it has none of its disadvantages. In this sign alone can monopoly be conquered." This is not a new proposition. There are many things that can be said in its favor. It has always been argued, when this project is mooted, that it would tend to centralization, but are not the handful of men who virtually control the railroads of the country on the verge of centralizing all the power in this direction in their own hands? Mr. Rice makes the strong plea that under his plan there would be no private dynasty controlling these interests, but they would be managed for the benefit of all the people of the United States. A national railroad would lessen expenses, and if all the specialized were for the use of one class of consumers one man might represent several houses well. For a combination including manufacturers of all agricultural and farm implements, there is at once a demand either in Russia or in America. Indeed, the railroads are the only ones that have the means to supply the market with the most valuable products of modern science. 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There was a conspiracy on the part of the prosecution against the defence. He held in his mind an indictment against eight conspirators, viz.: Corkhill, Porter, Davring, Dr. Gray, Dr. Kempton, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. McDonald and Dr. Wooster. There were twenty counts in the indictment. The object of the conspiracy was to assassinate the President.

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These misrepresentations were small, in themselves, but aggregated that went some distance toward proving Guitreau a depraved man. There was no theory of the prosecution. The case of the government was a simple one, to one of the most important, although the prosecution hoped they would be sufficient to hang Guitreau on general principles. The only thing that could be done was to hang him with a pash."

Charged Against Guitreau

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"I could hardly like Mrs. and Jones," continued Mr. Scoville, "they were ready to stake their personal liberty on the act, but Shaw seeks to hang this man without assuming the risk of even a prosecution, which he knew could not be brought against a living witness, except Guitreau."

"This whole Shaw business is a lie from beginning to end," said Guitreau. "I wish your honor would read my speech this evening, and then you will see about it tomorrow morning." The court then adjourned. Attorney-General Brewster sat on the bench with Judge Cox during the latter part of the session.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Scoville Resumes His Defence of the Assassin, and Continues His Denunciation of the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The dingy old court room was again crowded this morning, the inclemency of the weather having little effect on those people who were anxious to hear what reasons Scoville had to offer why his client should not be hanged for murder. Scoville proceeded to take up the other counts in his indictment against the prisoner, for conspiracy to hang Mr. Charles J. Gillette.

Guitreau, after interrupted him by calling out, "Hang him, better let him with a pash," said, "I mean pash-w" (spelling). Still there was no response, and as a last resort he cried, "They don't appear to see the pash, do they?"—laughed.

Later on, he directed the court to snap a foray for notoriety, and was content to let the future ages attend to his reputation. Counsel, after reviewing the testimony of the witness, charged that both himself and his clerk who corroborated him had perjured themselves.

"I know they have," chimed in the prisoner.

"I could hardly like Mrs. and Jones," continued Mr. Scoville, "they were ready to stake their personal liberty on the act, but Shaw seeks to hang this man without assuming the risk of even a prosecution, which he knew could not be brought against a living witness, except Guitreau."

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THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Assassins Denounced by Scoville in His Defence of the Assassin—Grant, Conkling, Arthur & Co. Roughly Handled.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—"I presume your honor will allow me to address the jury after Scoville gets through," said Guitreau, in a low, modest tone, as soon as the court had been opened.

"I am considering the matter," said Judge Cox, while turning his head from his work on the charge to the jury, which he is preparing from day to day.

The court-room was crowded long before 10 o'clock, and the trial was to begin at that hour, as same as have attended the trial every day since its commencement. Counsel both sides were promptly at hand, and as soon as the roll of the jury was called, the reporter stepped in front of the jury and continued his speech in defense of the assassin. He took up the testimony of conspirator Dr. Gray. He proceeded to argue that Guitreau was not guilty of the crime, but was a co-conspirator in the plan, and defendant in several language the extra-judicial act of Judge Davis. A newspaper has been guilty of such a bold-faced attempt to influence the decision in a personal case, and the editor would have been subject to arrest for contempt.

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that Guitreau law on the 2d of July that what he was about to do was wrong, when tested by the ordinary standards of right and wrong, but he had in his mind, his disordered mind, a false standard of right and wrong, believed to be from God, which led him to believe that he was right. The question was, was it right, whether the prisoner knew the difference between right and wrong, but whether his mind was so disordered that he believed he was right. Judge Davis' law, "If the man knew, he is guilty" is not the law. It was reiterated twenty-seven times in Davring's address. Davring's address was plain enough in his admissions in the testimony of the defence that Guitreau knew the difference between right and wrong. He would have admitted that he was a co-conspirator with Corkhill and Dr. Barnard, but I have yet to learn if either of them ever committed a more reprehensible act than that Judge Davis did.

These misrepresentations were small, in themselves, but aggregated that went some distance toward proving Guitreau a depraved man. There was no theory of the prosecution. The case of the government was a simple one, to one of the most important, although the prosecution hoped they would be sufficient to hang Guitreau on general principles. The only thing that could be done was to hang him with a pash."

Charged Against Guitreau

outside of the act of the 2d of July, was that act of adultery in New York.

Scoville was about to dissect the evidence of the prosecution, testified to the prisoner's intention of imitating Wilkes Booth, Shaw, when Guitreau cried, "Better let him with a pash."

"I could hardly like Mrs. and Jones," continued Mr. Scoville, "they were ready to stake their personal liberty on the act, but Shaw seeks to hang this man without assuming the risk of even a prosecution, which he knew could not be brought against a living witness, except Guitreau."

"This whole Shaw business is a lie from beginning to end," said Guitreau. "I wish your honor would read my speech this evening, and then you will see about it tomorrow morning." The court then adjourned. Attorney-General Brewster sat on the bench with Judge Cox during the latter part of the session.

SCOVILLE ON GUITEAU.

What He Thinks of the Crime of the Assassin.

He Pays His Compliments to the Prosecuting Attorneys,

While the Prisoner Helps Him to the Best of His Ability.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The doors of the court-room were opened at 9 o'clock this morning and the crowd, which had been gathering outside since an early hour, rushed in and quickly filled almost every available seat and bit of standing room. Before 10 o'clock Judge Cox and Guitreau entered together, at which hour counsel and jury were in their places awaiting the opening of the cause. Scoville, as soon as the court was formally opened, stepped past the government table and into the open space before the jury. He began his argument in a low, quiet tone, with an air of quiet confidence and indecision as to the conduct of his client during the trial to the bar of America, and especially to Mr. Charles H. Reed, for assistance rendered. This assistance had enabled him, despite his ignorance of criminal practice, to make a fair showing for the defence. In the determination of the question involved, in this case, they must decide upon the law, as well as the facts, and the verdict according to the evidence. They must hold the scales of justice evenly until the last word from the lips of Judge Cox in his charge at the close of the trial, and then, in the room which all that has been said on both sides, the verdict must be for the side having the preponderance of evidence under the instruction of the court. "The people," said Scoville, "are, as it were, a part of the plaintiff, 'the people.' They were, to a certain extent, interested parties. Scoville, before reviewing the testimony, proceeded to criticize the prosecution.

The Counsel of the Prosecution.

There was a conspiracy on the part of the prosecution against the defence. He held in his mind an indictment against eight conspirators, viz.: Corkhill, Porter, Davring, Dr. Gray, Dr. Kempton, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. McDonald and Dr. Wooster. There were twenty counts in the indictment. The object of the conspiracy was to assassinate the President.

He was not acting alone, but Corkhill, because he was not present.

Mr. Scoville, in his estimation or support of the first count of indictment, alluded to the instruction by Judge Porter of the decision of Judge Davis. He said: "Counsel upon the other side indignantly repudiated the suggestion that he was a co-conspirator with Corkhill and Dr. Barnard, but I have yet to learn if either of them ever committed a more reprehensible act than that Judge Davis did." Mr. Scoville, in his estimation, the trial and decision in several language the extra-judicial act of Judge Davis. A newspaper has been guilty of such a bold-faced attempt to influence the decision in a personal case, and the editor would have been subject to arrest for contempt.

Davidie had misstated the law of insanity twenty-seven times in his argument. He ad- duced instances.

Scoville Admitted

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**CHECKERS.**

CHARLES F. BARKER.....Editor

BOSTON, January 25, 1882.  
All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Chess and checker players' headquarters, No. 15 Pemberton square.

The Numbered Checker-board.

BLACK.



Andrew Anderson, but edited, extended, corrected and brought down to the present time, by James D. Janvier, the author of the first edition, just published. The work contains 256 pages, with 23 games and 2084 variations, also 34 positions. We have examined the book, and seen, and like it, and think it is a good one. It deserves great credit upon the author for his arduous labors in gathering the manuscripts and compiling the work. The author, however, is correct in his statement that all decide the soundness of the play, but the reputation of its author as an analyst is a sufficient guarantee that the play will be good. Mr. Janvier's copy is the second edition, Anderson's, viz. Anderson's first and second editions; also McCulloch Anderson's or third edition. The work is a valuable addition to the library, and we would advise all checker players to procure a copy. Address James D. Janvier, Newcastle, Del.

the "American Checker Player," comprising twenty-five chapters, with 253 illustrations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. Wardell and Lyman, containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of "World's Checker Book," etc. It is a remarkable book in both "Prize" and silver or American prize stampage, postpaid. All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

**THE GRIST MILL.**

EDITED BY "COMUS."

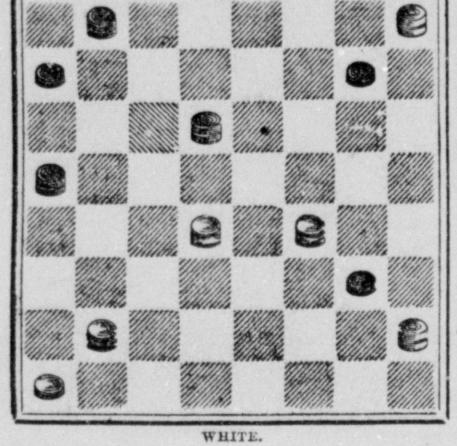
Send all communications for this department to W. H. Todd, 14 Florence street, Boston, Mass. Contributions and solutions solicited from all.

**Solutions to the Grist Mill—No. 51.**

No. 642.	No. 649.
ONE-BERRY.	YATAGAHAN
No. 643.	ANAGRAM
MINT.	AGRAM
SARUEL.	AGRAM
BELLES.	AGRAM
TEMPER.	AGRAM
RAESPER.	AGRAM
No. 644.	No. 650.
MANKIND.	PUZZLEDOM IN A NUT-
NO. 645.	CHILI.
ELA.	No. 651.
ADORA.	PINAX
NO. 646.	CAROL
IRENE.	LIDEN
LASEA.	SODA
BALDERKASH.	No. 652.
No. 647.	METROPOLITAN.
SAT.	No. 653.
SABER.	BAA
SABELLA.	DELLETTES
TELLIANA.	CATEFACTION
ANNA.	ATTACATING
STOVE.	SEINE
No. 648.	DOG

**WHITE.**

Position No. 919.  
By J. H. HAMM.  
BLACK.



**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1336—Fife.

The following two games were played January 1, 1882, at the New England chess and checker rooms, between Mr. G. D. Bugbee and Mr. James Reed. Reed won.

1. 11... 23... 9 10... 14 20... 26 6... 10  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1337—Double Corner.

Bugbee's move.

Reed's move.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1338—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1339—Glasgow.

Wright vs. F. L. Irish of Auburn. Wright's move.

Reed's move.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1340—Glasgow.

Wright vs. David Simpson of Lewiston. Simpson's move.

Reed's move.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1341—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1342—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1343—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1344—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1345—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23... 29... 27... 23 20... 24 3... 25  
25... 23... 5... 9 31... 27 9... 14 11... 4  
9... 13 25... 22... 2... 6 32... 28 4... 24  
24... 20... 8... 11 27... 18 4... 8  
13... 22... 23... 18 3... 8 23... 19

**WHITE.**

Black to move and win.

Game No. 1346—Lady and.

The following three games were played by Mr. H. Z. Wright of Boston on his recent trip through the State of Maine. Wright vs. W. F. Dudley of Lewiston. Dudley's move.

1. 11... 15... 23... 18 10... 14 20... 24 7... 31  
23... 19... 6... 13 19... 10 11... 15 20... 16  
9... 14 28... 24... 14... 23 18... 11 14... 18  
22... 17... 5 27... 18 8... 15 16... 11  
6... 23...